

French Insist U.N. Admit Red Chinese By Majority Vote

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UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10—France demanded today that Communist China be allowed to take "its rightful place" in the United Nations without further delay.

The United States immediately charged France with "political expediency."

The French demand came in a speech to the General Assembly by Roger Seydoux. The U.S. response was given by a press spokesman.

Urges Majority Vote

Seydoux also said that the issue should be decided by a simple majority vote as a question of credentials and procedure.

The United States maintains it is political and substantive and should be decided by a two-thirds majority.

In 1961, the Assembly voted to settle the controversy by a two-thirds vote. That precedent is under heavy attack by proponents of bringing Red China into the United Nations.

France voted against seating a Peking delegation up to 1963, the last time a vote was taken, and for the 1961 resolution requiring a two-thirds majority to decide the issue.

Seydoux said today that France had recognized Peking in 1964 and therefore could not adopt a different position in the United Nations. A U.S. spokesman reported that France had "impaled herself on the points of view expressed today" when it established diplomatic relations with Peking.

Seydoux argued, however, that nobody could contest that the Peking government controls the Chinese mainland and is the only government with a right to speak for China.

He noted that China is a nuclear power and that prob-

lems in Southeast Asia cannot be settled without Chinese participation. He called Peking's presence in the United Nations not only opportune but necessary, and said her exclusion would make discussions here more "unreal."

Concedes Difficulties

Seydoux conceded that Peking's presence would cause sharper arguments and new incidents here, but said delegates should not be influenced by declarations of Chinese leaders against the United Nations. He said no government that had been excluded so long could be expected to assume a favorable attitude.

All of the permanent members of the Security Council who are going to speak in the debate have now done so.

Britain will not speak. A British spokesman said his country will continue to vote for seating the Peking delegation and for requiring a two-thirds vote.

The 10 nations which are drawing up a resolution favoring the seating of Peking still have not been able to agree on its wording. There was no indication today of when it will be ready.

Can Overturn Ruling

Prospects of parliamentary in-fighting over whether the decision requires a simple or two-thirds majority may also delay a vote. A simple majority could vote for a simple majority decision; this could be challenged, and Assembly President Amintore Fanfani would then probably rule that the 1961 resolution is valid and that a two-thirds majority is required.

Such a ruling can be overturned only by a two-thirds majority, which opponents of



Associated Press

ROGER SEYDOUX
... supports China

Peking are certain cannot be mustered. The United States and Nationalist China today indicated they were sure of enough votes to defeat Peking's representation.

In the debate today, only one delegate spoke out strongly against seating a Peking representative. Philippines Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez said that since Communist China had vowed to destroy the United Nations, the Assembly should "at least have sense enough to bar the gates to a confessed and unregenerate enemy."

Two nations, Togo and Ceylon, hinted they would like to have both Peking and Taipei represented in the Assembly.

Ceylonese Ambassador G. G. Ponnambalam, speaking on behalf of a new government in his country, suggested that Communist China be "given the opportunity to apply for membership in the United Nations."

The thrust of the Ceylonese argument was to put the burden of proof of China's adherence to the U.N. Charter on the shoulders of Peking. He said Ceylon would vote to accept a Peking delegation under these circumstances.